

TEXT OF TREATY BETWEEN HUNS AND UKRAINIANS

Dr. Von Kuehlmann and President of New Republic's Delegation Felicitate Each Other on Conclusion of Peace—Signatures Affixed Early Saturday Morning.

Amsterdam, Feb. 11.—A dispatch from Brest-Litovsk via Berlin, giving the details of the conference at which the peace treaty between the Central powers and the new Ukrainian republic was signed, has been received here. It follows:

"It was possible to announce at the beginning of the last phase in the negotiations that the basis for the conclusion of peace between the quadruple alliance and the Ukrainian republic had been found. After the return of the delegation to Brest-Litovsk negotiations on this basis were continued. Thanks to the energetic and untiring work of all commissions and thanks to the spirit of conciliation inspiring all parties, agreement on all points was established so that the final drafting of the treaty and their signature could be carried out. Owing to the technical difficulties connected with the five treaty texts, it was not possible to hold a formal sitting and affix signatures until in the early morning hours of Saturday.

"Dr. Richard von Kuehlmann, German foreign minister, as president, opened the sitting shortly before 2 o'clock in the morning with the following speech:

"Gentlemen, none of you will be able to close his eyes to the historical significance of this hour at which the representatives of the four allied powers are met with the representatives of the Ukrainian people's republic to sign the first peace treaty in this world war. This peace, signed with your young state, which has emerged from the storms of the great war, gives special satisfaction to the representatives of the allied delegation. May this peace be the first of a series of blessed conclusions; peace blessed both for the allied powers and for the Ukrainian people's republic, for the future of which we all cherish the best wishes."

"The president of the Ukrainian delegation replied:

"We state with joy that from this day peace begins between the quadruple alliance and the Ukrainian republic. We came here in the hope that we should be able to achieve a general peace and make an end of this fratricidal war. The political position, however, is such that not all of the powers are met here to sign a general peace treaty. Inspired with the most ardent love for our people and realizing that this long war has exhausted the cultural powers of our people, we must now divert all of our strength to do our part to bring about a new era and a new birth. We are firmly persuaded that we conclude this peace in the interests of great democratic masses and that this peace will contribute to the general termination of the great war. We gladly state here that the long, hard labor performed in Brest-Litovsk has been crowned with success and that we have attained a democratic peace honorable to both parties. From today the Ukrainian people's republic is born to new life and it enters as an independent state in the circles of nations. It ends war on its front and it will see to it that all of the powers, which in it lie, will rise to new life and flourish."

"Dr. von Kuehlmann then invited the representatives to sign the peace treaty. At one minute before 2 o'clock Dr. von Kuehlmann, as the first signatory, signed a copy of the treaty prepared for Germany, and by 2:30 o'clock all the signatures appeared."

The treaty is entitled "A treaty of peace between Germany, Austria-Hungary, Bulgaria and Turkey on one part and the Ukrainian people's republic on the other."

The preamble states that the Ukrainian people, having in the course of the present world war declared itself to be independent and expressed a wish to restore peace between itself and the powers at war, Russia desired "to take the first step toward a lasting world peace, honorable to all parties, which shall not only put an end to the horrors of war but also lead to the restoration of friendly relations to the peoples in political, legal, economic and intellectual realm."

The names of the plenipotentiaries engaged in the negotiations are set forth and they are declared to have reached an agreement on the following points:

"Article 1. Germany, Austria-Hungary, Bulgaria and Turkey on the one hand and the Ukrainian people's republic on the other declare that the state of war between them is at an end. The conflict between them is resolved henceforth to live in peace and friendship with one another."

"Article 2. Between Austria-Hungary on the one hand and the Ukrainian people's republic on the other hand as far as these two powers border one another, those frontiers will exist which existed before the outbreak of the present war between the Austro-Hungarian monarchy and Russia."

Further north the frontier of the republic, beginning at Tarnograd, will in general follow the line of Bilgore to Sroesberzsyn, Kramosin, Puzawce, Tadzyn, Meshchitsch, Sarnaki, Selink, Wysekeltowsk, Kamietalsk, Prushany, and to Wydoszskoye. This will be fixed in detail by a fixed commission according to ethnographical conditions and with a regard to the desires of the population. Should the Ukrainian people's republic yet have common frontiers with another of the powers of the quadruple alliance, special provisions will be entered upon."

"Article 3. The evacuation of occupied territories will begin immediately after the ratification of the present treaty. The manner of carrying out the evacuation and transfer of the evacuated territories will be determined by the plenipotentiaries of the interested parties."

"Article 4. The diplomatic and consular relations between the contracting parties will be entered upon immediately after the ratification of the peace treaty. The widest possible admittance of the respective parties to consular is to be reserved for a special agreement."

"Article 5. The contracting parties mutually renounce the reimbursement of their war costs, that is to say, the state expenditure for carrying on war, as well as indemnification for damages, that is to say those damages suffered by them and their subjects in the war, as through military measures including all requisitions made in the enemy's countries."

"Article 6. The respective prisoners of war will be permitted to return home as far as they do not desire, with the approval of the state concerned, to remain in its territories or proceed to another country. The regulation of the questions connected herewith will follow by means of separate treaties provided for it in Article 8."

"Article 7. The contracting parties undertake mutually and without delay to enter economic relations and organize an exchange for goods on the basis of the following prescriptions: "Article 8. Restoration of public and private relations, the exchange of prisoners of war and interned civilians, the question of amnesty and the question of the treatment of merchantmen in enemy hands will be regulated in separate treaties with the Ukrainian people's republic, to form an essential part of the present peace treaty, which so far as practicable will take effect simultaneously therewith."

"Article 9. The agreements made in this peace treaty form an indivisible whole."

"Article 10. For the interpretation of this treaty the German and Ukrainian texts are authoritative in regard to relations between Germany and Ukraine; the German, Hungarian and Ukrainian texts for relations between Austria-Hungary and Ukraine; the Bulgarian and Ukrainian texts for relations between Bulgaria and Ukraine; the Turkish and Ukrainian texts for relations between Turkey and Ukraine."

"Concluding part of the treaty provides: "The present peace treaty will be ratified. Ratified documents shall be exchanged as soon as possible. So far as there are no provisions to the contrary, the peace treaty shall come into force on ratification."

The supplementary treaties provided for in article 8 also were signed. They cover the following points: Restoration of consular relations. Restoration of state treaties. Restoration of civil law. Indemnification for civil damages caused by laws of war or by acts contrary to international law. Exchange of war prisoners and interned civilians. Care of burial grounds of those fallen in enemy territory. Provision for the return to their homes of persons affected by the war. Treatment of merchant vessels in enemy hands.

The Brest-Litovsk dispatch says the text of the supplementary agreements must be withheld for the present to avoid over crowding the telegraph wires.

London, Feb. 11.—The peace treaty between the Ukraine and the Central powers provides that the ratified documents shall be exchanged in Vienna as soon as possible, an Exchange Telegraph dispatch from Copenhagen says.

Article 7 stipulates that there shall be mutual exchanges of surplus agricultural and industrial products of importance before July 31, partly through the government concerned and partly by means of free sale, the details to be arranged by a special commission. Until a final agreement has been reached, and in any case for at least six months after the conclusion of the war, Russia desires to take the first step toward a lasting world peace, honorable to all parties, which shall not only put an end to the horrors of war but also lead to the restoration of friendly relations to the peoples in political, legal, economic and intellectual realm."

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SLAVS OWE MILLIONS TO U.S.

Military Men Believe Allied Line Will Hold Against Any Hun Force.

Washington, Feb. 12.—How Russia's complete withdrawal from the war will affect the Allies and the United States in a military way cannot be accurately estimated at this time, officials here believe, despite the fact that on paper the Russian collapse would seem to give the Germans a great numerical superiority of troops on the western front.

Military men, confident that the Allied line on the western front will hold against any German force that can be thrown against it, profess not to regard the Russian separate peace of the menace it would appear. The fact that 1,500,000 German prisoners will be freed to return to Germany is regarded with no alarm. Military men say they could not quickly be reorganized into efficient military units. The general opinion here is that Germany would be more interested in keeping the prisoners in Russia rather than risk having them carry Bolshevik doctrine back to Germany.

The 147 Austro-German and Bulgarian divisions on the Russian front, which will entirely be released by a separate peace, are regarded as already having been stripped of their effectiveness which have been transferred to the western front. Military experts say, in addition, that Germany would be obliged to keep some of these 147 divisions in the vast conquered territory for garrison purposes.

The one outstanding fact is that the military experts are sure the reinforcements the Germans can draw from the Russian front cannot overwhelm the western line. Russia at this time owes the United States \$187,700,000 advanced for supplies, which already have gone to Russia. For that sum the government holds Russian bonds. Whether this vast sum will be a total loss to the United States depends on whether the ultimate government in Russia decides to repudiate the debt. A credit of \$25,000,000 was established at the treasury for Russia, but only \$137,770,000 was used when payments were stopped.

BIBLE STUDENTS SAY WAR IS TO END ON MARCH 1

That is Way They Interpret Allegory of Beast in Book of Revelation.

The war will end March 1. At least that is what the very latest of the war prophecies declares, according to those who have studied it. It is not really a new prophecy either, for it is part of the Book of Revelation, and Biblical students have been interested in it for some time. The recent peace talk and the reports of strikes in Germany have made many believe that it will prove the first accurate forecast of the termination of the struggle.

The part on which the prophecy is based is as follows: "And I stood upon the sand of the sea, and saw a beast rise out of the sea, having seven heads and ten horns, and upon his horns ten crowns, and upon his heads the name of blasphemy."

"And the beast which I saw was like unto a leopard, and his feet were as the feet of a bear, and his mouth as the mouth of a lion, and the dragon gave him his power, and his seat, and great authority."

"And I saw one of his heads, as it were, wounded to death; and his deadly wound was healed; and all the world wondered at the beast."

"And they worshipped the dragon which gave power unto the beast, saying, Who is like unto the beast? Who is able to make war with him?"

"And there was given unto him a mouth speaking great things and blasphemies; and power was given unto him to continue forty and two months."

The most striking part of the prophecy is the reference to the "forty and two months," which is to be the time of "the beast's" power. "The beast" (which is the German Emperor) has "continued" 41 months since the declaration of war in August, 1914. We are now in the 42nd month. What will the 43rd month bring?

ICE JAM BREAKS STEAMER BUCKETS

New London, Feb. 11.—The steamer Plymouth of the Fall River line, while fighting her way through a mass of ice west of Bartlett's Reef about 4 o'clock this morning broke the iron buckets on her starboard wheel and she was obliged to put in here, where her 188 passengers were forwarded by train to New York.

HOG KILLS WILDCAT.

Chambersburg, Pa., Feb. 12.—Over at Horse Valley, a snowbound region, where wild animals are desperate from hunger a wildcat at night tried to carry off one of eight suckling pigs in Charley Mackey's sty. Mother Hog fought the wild beast so furiously that she killed it but her rescued piggy died later, a victim of the wildcat's teeth.

DIPLOMACY NOT ARMS IS TO END THE REVOLUTION

Mexican Government Gives Up Force in Trying to Suppress Rebels.

Laredo, Texas, Feb. 11.—Diplomacy, not arms, has been called on to end the latest revolt in Mexico—that of General Luis Guterrez and Francisco Coss in Coahuila—when the diplomacy, plus arms and American influence is counted on to bring General Manuel Pelaez to acknowledge the authority of the government and incidentally divert to the national treasury the flow of money which Pelaez has been receiving from Tampico oil producers. The information was brought to the border by travelers from Mexico City and supplemented from the carefully censored stories appearing in newspapers which recently have been brought here from Mexico City.

According to a story printed in Mexico City, General Pelaez, whose forces have been guarding the district that supplies the Entente navies with fuel oil, had made overtures to treat for amnesty with the government. The paper added, that the government would consider nothing but unconditional surrender and that General Manuel Pelaez had been ordered to press the campaign against Pelaez.

It was stated by one of the party of travelers who is in a position to know the workings of President Carranza's latest scheme to conciliate the warring Mexican factions, that the recent seizure of the fleet of the Mexican Navigation Company was not for the purpose of guarding the district from Central America, but for transporting troops to Tampico and driving Pelaez' forces from their stronghold. One steamer already had been loaded with soldiers at Vera Cruz the day he left, he asserted.

Another statement was to the effect that General Luis Caballero had requested the Tampico producers to use their influence to bring Pelaez back into the ranks of government generals; and that, if this were not accomplished, Pelaez would be attacked from the landward and sea sides, with probably disastrous results for the oil fields, from a producing standpoint. The claim was made that the government was determined to secure control of the oil fields, not only that it might get additional revenue, but also to use its control of the oil supply to force Carranza to accept the exportation of foodstuffs and gold from the United States to Mexico.

With regard to the recent revolt in Coahuila, Mexico City papers announced that Guterrez and Coss had taken the field against the state government, but had been defeated and forced to flee. Guterrez and Coss virtually have been un molested, have anywhere from 1,200 to 2,000 men and are threatening to take over the coal mines in the region of Monclova, thereby paralyzing the national railway system.

Guterrez asserts, according to reports, that at the recent state election in Coahuila, he was named governor, but that Gustavo Espinosa Mireles, a strong Carranza supporter, was "counted in." Mireles assumed office on December 17. Although the revolt is given small space in the papers from the capital, governor Zembrano, of Nuevo Leon, at his recent conference here with Governor Hobbs of Texas, was quoted unofficially as saying that the situation was serious. Coss is the second of the divisional generals who backed the Carranza government to revolt. Villa was the first.

Americans arriving here from Mexico City say that Canto, Calles, Pelaez and Alvarado are virtually independent rulers in Lower California, Sonora, Tamaulipas and Yucatan respectively, that Villa is rampant in Chihuahua, the Chihuahua brothers in the region between San Luis Potosi and Queretaro and that unorganized bandits are unopposed in Hidalgo, and in the Vera Cruz and Guadaluajara districts. The campaign against the Zapatista followers in Morelos, at the gateway to Mexico City, is quiescent while Carranza's forces, under the command of former federal officers, control the isthmus.

Hunger and the constantly increasing cost of living are believed to be the cause of much of the present discontent in Mexico and especially of the recent recrudescence of border raids. The last corn crop on the central plateau was ruined by frost and the embargo measures on foodstuffs are also beginning to be felt. Prices on almost everything throughout the republic have risen to unprecedented heights.

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HUNS WERE WAR AT CRITICAL JEALOUS OF STAGE, DECLARES AMERICA KING OF ENGLAND

Declares Senator Lewis Reviewing Attitude That Lead Up to World War.

Washington, Feb. 12.—Germany's war lords were scathingly denounced and Americans were urged to fight for "the democracy implanted by Lincoln" in an address commemorating the birthday anniversary of President Lincoln, delivered today by Senator Lewis of Illinois. The German peace offers were declared to be only "a ruse to murder."

Struggles of the world's democracies to retain their liberty were recounted by Senator Lewis, quoting the German poet Goethe that "those who have liberty must fight to keep it." He referred to President Lincoln as "the apostle of the liberty of man and the standard bearer of the democracy of the world." This nation's progress and freedom, he declared, is the world's inspiration for republican government.

"No democracy was ever founded," he said, "that did not have to fight to continue its existence or maintain its ideals."

"From the envy of our situation, from jealousy of our progress, hatred was aroused in the hearts of others. America's institutions of freedom, inspiring mankind to her example, inflamed the souls of the royal rulers of Prussia with fear and inspired them to the war of destruction of all that America stood for and was living for. This to them was necessary that they might avoid American influence on the hearts of the liberty-loving German people."

It has been charged, Senator Lewis said, that America "under President Wilson would continue war to force governments and peoples of foreign lands to take our form of government." This he denied, asserting that the president "fights for democracy as a right of the whole world."

"The promise of President Wilson to 'make the world safe for democracy,'" he added, "is no threat to make the world take democracy. It is but the assurance of the effort to give to the world its chance to take democracy."

REQUEST FARMERS TO HELP PRODUCE SUGAR AND SYRUP

Bees, Sugar Maples and Sugar Beets Can Help U. S. Get Normal Supply

Washington, D. C., Feb. 11.—Sugar and syrups can be produced on the farms and in villages by the use of ordinary kitchen equipment to help make up the average of 100,000 pounds of sugar and syrup for each person in the United States last year. A few sugar maple trees, well-kept colonies of bees, a hundred feet of sugar beets raised in the garden, or a small patch of sweet sorghum, and cull or other surplus apples which might go to waste in talking get ready to take advantage of the first warm sunny days. "Old timers" say the outlook is good for a good sugar season.

The office of Sugar Investigations of the United States Department of Agriculture upon application will send instructions for making syrups and sugars at home.

"Sugar weather" often starts by the middle of February in the southern part of the sugar-maple region. The first sap is sweetest. There is no time to be lost in getting ready to take advantage of the first warm sunny days. "Old timers" say the outlook is good for a good sugar season.

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The North Haven platoon of Co. M. Second regiment, is to be known hereafter as engineer company, Second military district.

USE TRUCKS TO MOVE SUPPLIES

Buffalo, Feb. 12.—Sixty-three motor trucks in charge of army engineers and carrying war supplies left here today for New York. Further developments of motor truck transportation of army supplies to the seaboard will depend on the success of the trip. Weather conditions were unfavorable, many of the country roads being flooded as a result of a two-day thaw.

FOOTBALLS FOR FRENCH ARMY

Paris, Feb. 12.—The French Government has ordered 1,000,000 footballs for the army, to be delivered within seven months.

GREAT BRITAIN'S LONGEST PARLIAMENT OPENED TODAY, FRAUGHT WITH SIGNIFICANCE IN CONDUCT OF WAR—EXPECT CHARGES THAT MINISTERS ARE INTERFERING WITH MILITARY CHIEFS—POMP ABANDONED.

London, Feb. 12.—Members of both houses of parliament assembled early today for the opening of the eighth session of the longest parliament in modern times, a session that is virtually certain to be the last and that will be followed by a general election on largely extended franchise with women voting for the first time in the country's history.

King George, accompanied by the queen and the Prince of Wales, who is on leave from the Italian front, performed the opening ceremony at noon in the absence of the customary spectacular features. In view of the war the peers and peeresses, did not wear their gorgeous titular robes and coronets, while the naval and military members of both houses wore the service dress instead of the flashy gold lace full dress uniform.

RUSSIAN SOLDIERS SWAP MACHINE GUN FOR PACK OF CARDS

London, Jan. 17.—(By mail)—The correspondent in Berne of the Morning Post reports that German traders have taken advantage of the situation in Russia and have erected 400 booths at convenient spots along and close to the Russian front. It appears that the Russian soldiers are most anxious to obtain playing cards and that they readily exchange a machine gun for a pack of playing cards.

RUSSIA CONFIRMS ITS WITHDRAWAL FROM WAR ARENA

London, Feb. 12.—Confirmation of the German report that Russia has withdrawn from the war is contained in an official Russian statement received here today.

The peace negotiations with the Central powers have been ended, the statement says. The Russian delegation refused to sign a treaty providing for annexation by Germany. Nevertheless Russia will not continue the war with the Germans and Austrians, "workmen and peasants, like ourselves."

The statement says Russia declares the war with Germany, Austria-Hungary, Turkey and Bulgaria to have ended. Russian troops simultaneously receiving an order for complete demobilization of all fronts. For the defense of the frontier some detachments of younger soldiers will be left.

SUFFRAGISTS CONGRATULATE H. S. CUMMINGS

Hartford, Feb. 12.—Mrs. Thomas J. N. Hepburn of this city, member of the executive committee of the national women's party, sent today a telegram to Honorable S. Cummings, vice chairman of the National Democratic committee, for his stand on woman suffrage. Mr. Cummings is in Washington. The text of the telegram follows:

"Delighted to see by the morning paper that you were one of the members of the executive committee of the National Democratic committee who voted for the endorsement of the federal woman suffrage amendment. Congratulations. Connecticut women are proud of you and grateful to you for helping to put the National Democratic committee on record in favor of the federal woman suffrage amendment. We hope our Republican senators, McLean and Brandegee, will show as much faith in real democracy and in Connecticut women as you have shown, when the suffrage amendment is voted on in the senate."

PRINCE MARRIES CHICAGO SINGER

New York, Feb. 9.—Genevieve Vix, one of the leading sopranos of the Chicago Grand Opera Company, and Prince Cyril Naraischkin, former attaché of the Russian Embassy in Paris and a relative of the former Russian Emperor, were married at the City Hall here today. The bride was attended by the Duchess of Westminster and her husband, George Writters.

MILLIN, WRITER, DEAD.

Medford, Mass., Feb. 11.— Ralph E. McMillin, one of the best known newspaper writers in New England, died of pneumonia at his home here yesterday. He was born in North Adams 35 years ago. McMillin specialized on baseball, but his articles on finance and politics, his humorous sketches and his verse also attracted considerable attention. He was a graduate of Phillips-Andover academy, Williams college and Columbia University. At the time of his death he was on the staff of the Boston American.

155 MOTOR CARS BURNED IN GARAGE

Rehder, Feb. 12.—Fire in the garage and salesroom of the Electric Car Sales and Service Co. here yesterday destroyed or damaged 175 automobiles, entailing a loss of more than \$100,000.

In his speech at the opening of parliament King George said the struggle had reached a critical stage, which demanded more than ever the full use of the country's energies and resources.

Until recognition is offered of the only principles on which an honorable peace can be concluded, the king declared, it is the duty of the British to prosecute the war with all the vigor they possess.

Following is the king's speech: "My lords and gentlemen, the necessities of war render it imperative for me, after but a brief interval, to summon you again to your deliberations. The aims for which I and my allies are contending, recent war set forth by my government in a statement which received the emphatic approval of my peoples throughout the empire, and provided a fair basis for settlement of the present struggle and re-establishment of national rights and international peace in the future."

"The German government has, however, ignored our just demands that it should make restitution for the wrong it has committed and furnish guarantees against their unprovoked repetition. Its spokesmen refuse any obligation to their allies are contending, recent war set forth by my government in a statement which received the emphatic approval of my peoples throughout the empire, and provided a fair basis for settlement of the present struggle and re-establishment of national rights and international peace in the future."

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"I have summoned representatives of my dominions and my Indian Empire to a further session of the Imperial War Cabinet in order that I may again receive their advice on questions of moment affecting the common interests of the Empire. "Gentlemen of the House of Commons, you will be asked to make suitable provisions for the requirements of the combatant services, and for the stability of our national finance."

"My lords and gentlemen, the struggle in which we are engaged has reached a critical stage, which demands more than ever our united energies and resources. I confidently commend to your patriotism the measures which will be submitted to you, and I pray that the Almighty may bestow His blessing on your labors."

An address replying to the king's speech will be moved in both houses. Political circles have been buzzing with various rumors, indicating serious criticism of the government is to be expected in the debate.

Complaints that ministers have interfered with the military chiefs have been revived recently and voiced outspokenly in a section of the press. This subject will be brought to debate in association with the demands for an explanation of the enlargement of the powers of the supreme war council at the recent meeting of Versailles. In this connection it will be recalled that former Premier Asquith propounded last week a question concerning the supreme war council, and it is understood that he will bring up this topic again. It is assumed that Premier Lloyd-George will reply with an independent statement.

Before the conclusion of the debate, which may continue several days, the Radical and Labor members will again urge their views regarding war aims and peace negotiation. They also may move an amendment criticizing the policy of the Versailles council, whose official statement referred to vigorous prosecution of the war as the only immediate task of the Allies, and regretting that the war was closed to peace conversations. A joint Allied statement of war aims also may be demanded.

The submarine menace, food rationing and the disputes with the engineers regarding the extension of compulsory military service are among the other topics which various members hope to raise but as the government aims to have the vote on the motion concerning the address in reply to the king's speech taken on Thursday at the latest, it is probable that the debate will be restricted.

M'ADOO APPOINTS TRAFFIC BUREAU

Washington, Feb. 11.—Director General McAdoo took over today the commission on car service of the American Railway association and created a car service of the railroad administration's division of transportation. W. C. Kendall was made manager.

At the same time the director general appointed an interregional traffic committee to study diverting traffic from the more seriously congested gateways to the more open ports.

Mr. McAdoo today formally announced the organization of his staff. The names have been published.